

THE RIO NEWS.

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 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1893.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Whenever a political disturbance occurs on this side of the Atlantic, or whenever a question arises involving diplomatic intervention, the "Monroe doctrine" never fails to become an important feature in the discussion. As a rule it is treated as though it were an article in the constitution of the United States, or a law duly promulgated for the regulation of affairs on this continent. It is asserted and believed that the "Monroe doctrine" requires the United States to protect every American state from European interference of every description, to become responsible, in fact, for the autonomy and independence of every state on the continent, so far as European powers are concerned.

That this is a mistake the following statement of facts will clearly prove. And that the South American states are unwilling to accept such a tutelage is easily proved by reference to the violent articles which frequently appear in the native press in this part of the world whenever a question arises among themselves or with the United States. Only last year a large number of influential newspapers on this coast violently denounced the United States for its demands upon Chili, and called for an alliance of the Latin-American states against the pretensions and aggressions of the Anglo-Saxon republic. Even here in Brazil comments were made which would show up strangely beside the honied compliments now used to win the favor of the American government. As a fact, the Monroe doctrine has never been accepted by a single state on the continent outside of the United States, but has been repeatedly denounced by them as an unwarranted and gratuitous interference in their affairs.

In the United States, the Monroe doctrine has no force of law whatever. It originated in a declaration of President Monroe in his annual message to Congress on December 2nd, 1823, in which the following words were used:

"The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect [popular revolutionary movements] from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

This extract, or the phrases which we have placed in italics, is all there is to the famous "Monroe doctrine." Congress failed to act on it during the ensuing session, and it has never since even received the sanction of a resolution of any character which could make it an established rule of action. It has always been a popular

doctrine, however, and has so well harmonized with the theories and principles of American public men, that it really has the force of a formally established principle. It does not bind the United States, however, to assist or defend any American state except in the contingency of some European power undertaking a war of conquest, or a war to force an undesirable government on the people. If the people of any American republic voted for a monarchical form of government, the United States would not interfere and would recognize the new government as soon as it should be installed. If a European power declared war by way of reprisal, or for the enforcement of any just claim, the United States would not interfere. So, too, in the wars between American states, or in the revolutions so frequently occurring, the government of that country does not consider itself under any obligation whatever to interfere. The simple, straightforward policy of the United States is to let each state select its own government and to administer it just as it pleases. Strict neutrality, or non-intervention, is the only logical procedure in such a policy, and that is the procedure which the United States government is following at the present moment.

There is one interesting point connected with the Monroe doctrine which is not generally known, and to which we desire to call the attention of our English contemporaries in Argentina and Chili, who never lose an opportunity to denounce it as presumptuous, impracticable and meddling. The enunciation of this doctrine was occasioned by the proceedings of the congress of Verona in 1822, where the allied powers authorized an interference in the affairs of Spain in the interests of a royalist insurrection, and resolved to assist the re-established dynasty to recover its revolted South American colonies. The British envoy not only refused to enter into such an intervention, but the British government communicated the resolution to the American government, and Mr. Canning himself advised that the United States should take decided ground against this threatened intervention. And not only was this declaration on the part of the United States suggested and supported by Mr. Canning, then foreign secretary, but it was warmly approved by his celebrated opponent, Mr. Brougham, then a leader of the opposition, in the following words: "The question with regard to South America is now, I believe, disposed of, or nearly so; for an event has recently happened than which none has ever dispersed greater joy, exultation, and gratitude over all the free men of Europe; that event, which is decisive on the subject, is the language held with respect to Spanish America in the message of the President of the United States."

From this it will be seen that the "Monroe doctrine" is really British as well as American in origin, and that it has had the cordial approval of statesmen in England, as well as in the United States. Under such circumstances, nothing is more certain than that both nations will heartily cooperate in the practical execution of the principle enunciated, should an occasion ever arise. At this moment, the principles of the Monroe doctrine are not in the slightest particular involved, consequently there is no reason whatever for the United States to intervene.

It is to be borne in mind that the declarations known as the Monroe doctrine have never received the sanction of an act or resolution of Congress, nor have they any of that authority which European governments attach to a royal ordinance. They are, in fact, only the declarations of an existing administration of what its own policy would be, and what it thinks should ever be the policy of the country, on a subject of paramount and permanent interest.—*Dani's Wheaton, § 67, note 36.*

It has sometimes been assumed that the Monroe doctrine contained some declaration against any other than democratic-republican institutions on this continent, however arising or introduced. The message will be searched in vain for anything of the kind. We were the first to recognize the imperial authority of Dom Pedro, in Brazil, and of Iturbide in Mexico; and more than half the northern continent was under the scepters of Great Britain and Russia; and these dependencies would certainly be of successful rebellion, or of peaceful separation from their parent states.—*idem.*

The United States "will not consent to the subjugation of any of the independent states of the continent to European powers, nor to the exercise of a protectorate over them, nor to any other direct political influences to control their policy or institutions.—*Secretary Cass to Mr. Dodge, Oct. 21, 1853.*

The policy based on the Monroe doctrine "does not contemplate forcible intervention in any legitimate contest; but it protests against permitting such a contest to result in the increase of European power or influence; and it ever impels this government, as in the late contest between the South American republics and Spain, to interpose its good offices to secure an honorable peace.—*Secretary Fish's Report, July 14, 1870.*

While we do not deny the right of any other power to carry on hostile operations against Mexico, for the redress of its grievances, we firmly object to its holding possession of any part of that country, or endeavoring by force to control its political destiny.—*Secretary Cass to Mr. M. Luns, Sept. 20, 1860.*

The United States hold, in regard to Mexico, the same principles that they hold in regard to all other nations. They have neither a right nor a disposition to intervene by force in the internal affairs of Mexico, whether to establish and maintain a republic or even a domestic government there, or to overthrow an imperial or a foreign one, if Mexico chooses to establish or accept it. The United States have neither the right nor the disposition to interfere by force on either side in the lamentable war which is going on between France and Mexico. On the contrary, they practice in regard to Mexico, in every phase of that war, the non-intervention which they require all foreign powers to observe in regard to the United States.—*Secretary Seward to Mr. Dayton, Sept. 26, 1863.*

When the United States government became convinced that the object of France was to establish a monarchy in Mexico against the will of the people of that country, the principles of the Monroe doctrine at once came into force and the following instruction was sent by Secretary Seward to Mr. Bigelow, the American minister in Paris, December 16, 1865:

"It has been the President's purpose that France should be respectfully informed upon two points, namely: first, that the United States earnestly desire to continue and to cultivate sincere friendship with France; secondly, that this policy would be brought into imminent jeopardy unless France could deem it consistent with her interest and honor to desist from the prosecution of armed intervention in Mexico to overthrow the domestic republican government existing there, and to establish upon its ruins the foreign monarchy which has been attempted to be inaugurated in the capital of that country."

THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last report closed on the 31st ult. The fighting in Niterohy continued throughout the day, principally between the new insurgent battery on Moacanguê island and the shore batteries. There was also some sharp firing with small arms in the vicinity of Sant'Anna and Neves, toward which points some cannon shots were fired. It is impossible to learn the real situation in that part of Niterohy, the partisans of the government insisting that Sant'Anna is still in their possession, while others claim that the insurgents have secured a permanent footing on shore at Barreto, between the railway station and Niterohy. As the insurgents have since desisted from the attempt to push operations on land in that vicinity, it is apparent that they found the government positions too strong for them. From all we can learn the government now has about three thousand men in Niterohy under the command of General Roberto Ferreira, well supplied with ammunition and guns. Against such a force, the insurgents can not expect to do much with the small force at their disposal.

Between the forts there was a brief exchange of shots before midday. Soon after 6 p. m., S. João and Lage recommenced a bombardment of Villegaignon, in which Santa Cruz took no part. Villegaignon was also silent. There was great activity among the launches of the insurgents during the day, and a large party landed at the Armação and removed a quantity of munitions. According to the *Páiz*, four insurgents were seen to enter a house at the Armação, which soon after was seen to be in flames. The reason for burning these buildings is not known. Between 2 and 3 in the morning there was a sharp contest along the Praia do Flamengo and Gloria shore line between a torpedo-boat and two launches, on one side, and the shore guards on the other.

The artillery practice between the insurgents and Niterohy continued on the 1st inst., but without visible results to the observers on this side of the bay. In the morning the *Guandara* was towed to a point further up the bay within range of Sant'Anna, but her guns were still used against the batteries at the Ponta da Areia. In the afternoon, the *Páiz* reporter stationed in the astronomical observatory on Castle hill, says that he saw a small party of soldiers come along the road from Niterohy, enter one of the storerooms, and then leave the place soon after. A few minutes later a fire broke out in the building belonging to the torpedo division, whose

destruction the *Páiz* considers "unhappily necessary." The insurgents had strangely left the place entirely unoccupied and unguarded. Twice during the day the government forts fired upon Villegaignon, the latter responding only at intervals. The bombardment for a time was very hot, the insurgents being unable to stand by their guns. During the day the insurgents seized a lighter loaded with general merchandise from the German steamer *Santos*, towed by a launch carrying the German flag. A demand was at once made for the restitution of the lighter by the German naval commander, which was at once complied with, the insurgents explaining that they had seized it because of a suspicion that it contained war material.

All Souls day was permitted to pass in peace. The squadron remained at anchor, the guns in Niterohy were silent, and the patriotic civilians who garrison S. João restrained themselves on this day of the year most sacred to all Brazilians. The cemeteries were naturally not so crowded with visitors as usual, but still the attendance was large and the last resting places of the unnumbered dead were covered with the wreaths and flowers of those who have been left behind. Sweet should be the sleep of those who feel not the passions of this restless, turbulent life. They know not the ignoble ambitions which dominate us, nor the selfish motives which control us. If they know aught of the strife which is raging among us, they must feel that the tears of grief we shed over their graves, ought rather to be tears of rejoicing that they have passed beyond the reach of all such discord. The pity and regret which one soul can feel for another, are for those who have been left behind.

The early part of the day on the 3rd was marked by no incident of importance. The steam launches were busy, as usual, and the work of fortifying Moacanguê island went on undisturbed. About 3:40 p. m. an event occurred which will not soon be forgotten. An explosion suddenly occurred which shook the buildings in every part of the city, broke innumerable windows and skylights, and filled the streets with alarm. From our office window we saw a dense column of smoke and vapor rising at some point up the bay, which slowly spread out like an umbrella. Then a second, and much lighter explosion followed, from which another column of smoke arose. For a time no one could tell what had happened, whether some ship had blown up, or whether another magazine had been destroyed. Our map gave us the Mattoso powder deposit, on Governor's island, as the probable scene of the disaster, and this was subsequently confirmed by eye-witnesses, but whether it resulted from accident, or through an emissary of the government, no one could say. The Mattoso magazines were located on a point of Governor's island about four miles from the Gamboa water front, and five miles from the Ouvidor, and contained from 100 to 200 tons of powder, principally for artillery. The quantity stored there was much greater than anyone knew. An insurgent launch and lighter were at the pier at the moment receiving powder, and a Frigorifica steamer was anchored a short distance away.

According to the *Páiz* of the following morning, Vice-President Floriano Peixoto was a witness of the terrible spectacle, having arrived at the Gamboa railway station at 1 p. m., where he remained until after the event had transpired. The view of the explosion from that point was wholly unobstructed. The *Times* correspondent saw the spectacle from the *Sivins*. As to the cause of the catastrophe, there is no certain information as yet. The *Páiz* of Saturday morning says that "it represents a necessary recourse," that several attempts by military students had previously failed, and expresses a devout hope that "the author of this heroic act has not sacrificed his life to his excessive love for the cause of the republic." Other journals and various persons claiming to be well informed, spoke of the explosion as an authorized act, destined to cripple the insurgents. Later in the day and since then the explosion has been described as accidental, and the discussion of the occurrence has quickly died out.

That the loss of life must have been considerable, no one will contest. There were some insurgent officers and men there at work removing ammunition. There were also some poor people living at or near the place, and we deeply regret to say, a party

of officers and men from the British squadron happened to be in the vicinity at the time. This party consisted of Lieut. Beauchamp Mowbray, of the *Sphinx*, Lieut. C. G. B. Tupper, of the *Racer*, and seven others. Of the two unfortunate officers no trace whatever can be found. Boatswain Robert Harris was instantly killed, and John Lynch, able seaman, was so injured that he died soon after. The two men were buried at the British cemetery, Gamboa, on the following day. On Sunday but one daily paper, the *Journal do Commercio*, mentioned this terrible accident, the government organs maintaining an inexplicable silence in regard to it. No excuse is now possible for so grave a breach of human comradeship, the failure to note a serious accident, and to express sympathy for the deplorable loss incurred.

About 5:30 p.m. the battery on Mocanguê opened fire on Nietheroy, and S. João on Villegaignon. Lagé soon after joined in the bombardment, while Santa Cruz again remained silent. The fight ended about 7, the two national forts firing 120 odd shots, while Villegaignon was able to respond with with less one-fourth that number.

The 4th was an unprofitable day on all sides. There was a spiritless fight between Mocanguê and Nietheroy and between the forts. The squadron remained at anchor, and even the launches were not as active as usual. The national forts, however, continued pounding away at Villegaignon, battering down the brick walls of its buildings. In the afternoon, while the bombardment was in progress, an enthusiastic soldier in front of the Misericórdia hospital, fired his rifle at Villegaignon. It was a trilling incident, of course, but it has led to serious trouble.

With the exception of a slight skirmish at the Largo do Paço in the morning, Sunday passed without incident until 5 p.m. Firing was then begun in Nietheroy and between the forts. The gunners of Villegaignon made very poor work to-day and by 6 o'clock were nearly all driven from their guns by the storm of projectiles poured in upon them. For a time only one small gun was able to respond. And then something occurred which we could not understand at the time. A violent fusillade broke out in the outside barracks, and as dusk came on we were able to see the flash of rifles. We also heard rifle-firing from the arsenal and praia Santa Luzia, and from the direction of the Gloria, but from our point of observation we could not determine the cause. We left the place believing that a mutiny had occurred in the fort, and it was only on the following morning that we learned that the garrison had retaliated by firing at the troops on shore. One man was killed and several wounded.

Yesterday and to-day the conflicts between the shore guards and Villegaignon have assumed a character that must be considered serious. Early yesterday fire was opened from the arsenal, Castle hill and the Santa Luzia shore with machine guns and rifles, to which Villegaignon promptly replied. At mid-day the fighting was so hot that all traffic in that vicinity was suspended. About 2 p.m. the *Aquidaban* opened fire with machine guns on the shore guards between the market and the arsenal of war and for a time the rifle balls were whizzing over that part of the city in every direction. A number of civilians were wounded. Toward evening the firing was renewed, and the national forts again bombarded Villegaignon. Soon after 6 o'clock the fusillade along the Santa Luzia shore to the Gloria was incessant, two insurgent launches and the *Aquidaban* taking part.

To-day the firing has occurred at intervals during the whole day, and the indications are that machine guns and revolver-cannon will soon be exchanged for heavy guns if something is not done to stop it. The banks and many business houses closed up soon after midday, and as we write the streets are almost deserted.

A PROPOSED MANIFESTATION.

On Sunday, the 29th ult., the following placard was posted throughout the city, announcing a proposed manifestation in honor of the United States because of the action taken with regard to Admiral Stanton:

Follow citizens!

A group of Brazilian patriots has met and resolved to promote a grand manifestation of sympathy and appreciation to the great American Confederation for the noble and correct attitude assumed by its government in face of the shameful revolt which is tearing us asunder.

Let us gather about them! Long live the American Confederation! Long live the Brazilian Republic!

Knowing that a manifestation originating in the recall of Admiral Stanton would not be acceptable to the official representatives of the United States, nor to the great majority of Americans resident here, all of whom deeply sympathized with that officer and sincerely regretted his recall, the editor of this paper resolved to call the attention of the promoters of the scheme to the undesirability of such a manifestation at this time. His letter was as follows:

To the Editor—*Journal do Commercio*:

Will you kindly permit me a few words with reference to the proposed manifestation in favor of the United States government because of the recall of Admiral Stanton? This officer, whose services and character are all too well known, has been recalled because of a complaint from the Brazilian government to the effect that he visited Admiral Mello before calling on the constituted authorities. Admitting that the complaint was well taken, the offense was a trifling one, an error in form rather than in purpose. It may be accepted as a fact that Admiral Stanton has expressed no sympathy with the revolt, and had no intention of departing from the strict neutrality which the United States government requires from its officers and representatives.

To now promote a popular manifestation for the recall of an officer so distinguished and so highly esteemed for his personal qualities, and so highly held in esteem by the Brazilian people, is not only to do him an injustice, but it will be an affront to every American in Brazil. It is not the custom of Americans and Englishmen to discredit and humiliate their representatives abroad and they will not consider it a friendly act when others attempt to do so. The recall of Admiral Stanton, under the circumstances, was inevitable, and would have occurred in any other country; but it is none the less deeply regretted by the American colony here, and by every one who has had the good fortune to meet him.

Permit me to hope that the proposed manifestation will not be carried into effect.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, (Editor of THE RIO NEWS.)

Rio, 30th October, 1893.

On the succeeding day the secretary of the commission organized to promote the manifestation, published the following reply in the *Journal do Commercio*:

AMERICAN UNION.

Under the title "*Manifestação Projectada*" the *Journal do Commercio* to-day publishes a letter from Mr. A. J. Lamoureux, in which he undertakes to dissuade the Brazilian patriots from going on with the manifestation which they are organizing to the people and to the American government. In his letter the subscriber purposely confounds the primary objects of the manifestation with the incident which occasioned a brilliant act of American solidarity, for which we are rejoicing and which is the motive of our jubilations (*exultações*).

It is not our purpose to discredit, nor humiliate Admiral Stanton, as Mr. Lamoureux unjustly insinuates; neither the Admiral himself has or has not committed a fault, in visiting an insurgent against the Brazilian fatherland, is a question which will be settled by the American government, before which he will have to defend himself.

In this connection we should declare that we are informed that the Brazilian government had no part in the act of discharge (*exoneração*) of the American admiral.

The object of the manifestation, as it is clearly defined in the circular sent out by the respective commission of promotion, is to congratulate ourselves with the government and people of the great republic for its act of sympathy and of respect for Brazilian autonomy, and to perpetuate the memory of this worthy proceeding, so that once more shall the republican solidarity which ought to unite all the nations of the continent of Columbia be established.

In the name of this solidarity we are therefore making this manifestation.

TRAJANO S. V. DE MEDEIROS.

Secretary of the Commission.

Rio, 31st October, 1893.

On the same day the following circular was published in the *Pais*, with the approval of that journal providing the manifestation should be deferred to a time more opportune, when peace shall be re-established:

União Americana.—Ordem e Progresso.—E pluribus unum.

Citizens.—A group of Brazilian patriots, represented by the undersigned commission, has undertaken to promote among our fellow-citizens a manifestation of special sympathy to the great American republic, for the purpose of demonstrating our acknowledgements to this friendly nation, and for that of rendering closer and closer the bonds of republican fraternity that should unite all the nations of the Columbian continent.

You have certainly been informed that the United States government has just dismissed the admiral who commanded the American war vessels in this harbor for visiting, on board the *Aquidaban*, ex-Admiral Mello, leader of the execrable insurrection which fills with mourning our beautiful bay. This act, contrasting with the behavior of others, has filled with joy all patriotic hearts in the midst of the present distressing events, reminding them at the same time that the decisive support of the land of Jefferson and Monroe will not fail to aid our efforts, if at any time we may find it necessary to withstand some dynastic attempt under the cover of insulting foreign intervention.

Wishing, then, to show the government and people of that republic how much our patriotic feelings have been gratified by its correct behavior and hoping at the same time that this incident may

serve to strengthen the bonds of republican union among the nations of the new world, the said patriots have resolved to promote a popular demonstration in which this double purpose shall be suitably displayed.

Convinced that you share these feelings, we take the liberty of appealing to you for assistance, begging that you will open subscriptions among your friends and acquaintances for the purpose of raising any sum that may be contribut d in aid of the said demonstration whose programme will be made known in detail at the proper time.

Rio de Janeiro, October 30th, 1893.

João Cordeiro, president of the Committee. Engineer João Eduardo Barbosa, treasurer. Dr. Euzébio de Sousa, senator Estevão Junior, Engineer Tobias Corrêa de Amaral, João Cláudio, Engineer Trajano S. V. de Medeiros.

There is of course nothing more to say, so far as we are concerned. From the three official documents which we reproduce, the cause and purpose of this proposed manifestation are clearly apparent. We are quite content to leave their interpretation to those even who do not agree with us in other questions. Our intervention in this matter, however, has sprung from no desire for a discussion, nor from any wish to interfere with the patriotic desires of any group. We happened to know that the projected manifestation would be agreeable to the official representatives whose presence would be necessary to the success of the manifestation, and to a large percentage, if not all of the American residents of this city. We know also that a refusal to participate in the event on the part of the representatives of the United States would lead to misunderstandings and embarrassments. It is for these reasons, as well as for any personal feelings we may have in the matter, that we sought to dissuade the promoters of the manifestation from carrying it into execution. Of course, our Brazilian friends will consult their own inclinations in the matter, and they are under no obligations whatever to accept our advice, but their good judgment will surely lead them to consult the official representatives of the government they propose to honor before taking any further steps—unless, indeed, the co-operation of Americans is a matter of indifference to them. As to the statement of Secretary Medeiros that the Brazilian government had no part in the recall of Admiral Stanton, we have only this to say: there were two channels through which a complaint could be made—the American legation here, and the Brazilian legation in Washington. The American legation here did not make the complaint. If the Brazilian government considered itself wronged, it did perfectly right in calling the attention of the United States to the matter. We do not discuss that point in any particular, but if the complaint was thus made what becomes of the "correct attitude" which is to serve as a basis for this manifestation?

On the 22nd ult. at Uruguyana an explosion of four kegs of gunpowder wounded 14 soldiers, six of whom have since died. The explosion was caused by a salubrious officer's carelessness with his cigarette.

In Campos on the 1st inst. there was a fight at a circus between the employés and spectators. The *Monitor*, in speaking of this affray on the 3rd, expresses regret that the police force has been withdrawn from the city.

The 4th battalion of Infantry and 6th regiment of cavalry arrived at Porto Alegre from the frontier on the 12th ult. Other forces from the frontier reached there on the 13th, and a body of troops belonging to the same command was sent to S. Leopoldo.

The *Gazeta* of Piracicaba, São Paulo, says that the coffee trees in that vicinity are budding and promise an average bloom for November. This corresponds with the opinion so frequently expressed that an accidental loss of the first flow's leads to a greater development of blossom in the second flowering.

A gentleman recently arrived from Nietheroy says that the situation there is simply indescribable. The great part of the troops has been withdrawn to Santa Rosa, where they occupy the old houses of government at pleasure. In some instances they have driven people out of their own houses because they are wanted for the soldiers.

Telegrams from Juiz de Fôra state that on the 23rd ult. Antonio Cortez, a soldier of the national guard, having been condemned to 30 days' imprisonment for insubordination, was sent to Rio de Janeiro on requisition of the minister of justice.

On the 28th 500 citizens went in a body to the district judge, demanding the return of Cortez, and this demand was repeated on the following day. On the 31st Cortez was sent from Rio to Juiz de Fôra, and the chief of police, who had arrived from Ouro Preto, proceeded to investigate the matter. José Benardô, one of the witnesses he examined, is said to have made important disclosures.

We are in receipt of copies of the *Diário de Santos* of the 27th and 28th ult., containing an account of a controversy and assault, in which an editor of the *Notícias* and a barber were the principals. Barber Piango was injunctively enough to threaten his adversary with a revolver, and fell into the hands of the police thereby. The cause of the quarrel was the refusal of Barber Piango to shave the American consul, Mr. Henry Smith, who is a colored man. Hearing of this the *Notícias* proceeded to castigate the barber in its issue of the 26th. This led the latter to seek redress. Of course a small war of words has resulted. Dr. Martin Francisco and others denouncing the barber for the disrespect shown to the consul of a friendly nation. We are glad to note that Mr. Smith has taken no part in the controversy. There are some affronts which a man can afford to disregard, and this is one of them.

The B-tanica Garden tramway company was fined 200\$ for overcharging passengers on the 2nd inst.

A brakeman of the Central railway was "sleeping or simply resting on the line" at Cuzipava a few days ago, when a train ran over him and cut off both his legs. He was removed to a hospital at Taubaté, where he died soon after. It ought to be made clear to tired people that sleeping on a railway track is a good way to close up a troublesome account in this world.

Arms and ammunition were recently purchased of the Hotchkiss Company in the United States to the value of \$200,000.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd says that the Argentine war vessels *Independencia* and *Nueve de Julio* have left for this port.

Admiral Maurity, of the Chicago commission, made a hurried visit to New York on the 25th ult. the object of which was shrouded in mystery.

The prefect has resolved to re-open the sessions of the normal school. The building had been occupied as a temporary military hospital.

Conde de Figueiredo and Visconde de Guahy, president and vice-president of the Banco Nacional, left for Europe on the 31st ult. on the steamer *Thames*.

It is stated that one of the persons killed by the explosion on Governador island was Col. Francisco Gomes Machado, ex-commander of the police force of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

The shock of the explosion on Friday killed Col. Franklin Francisco Barreto, who was on Rua São de Setembro when it occurred. The colonel, whose health had been bad for a long time, was very much debilitated.

A subscription paper has been opened among the British residents of this city for the erection of a monument to the memory of the officers and men who lost their lives by the explosion of the Mattoso magazine on the 3rd.

RAILROAD NOTES

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LOCAL NOTES

The Dutch cruiser *De Ruyter* has just entered this harbor.

The arrival of the Barão do Ladario at Shanghai is announced.

The Portuguese corvette *Afonso Albuquerque* left Lisbon for this port on the 30th ult.

One of the government's soldiers stationed at Ganbox accidentally shot and killed himself on the 5th inst.

When a man can not stand a criticism, or an argument, it is certain that his cause is weak, and that he knows it.

It may sound funny, but the *Pais* heard news at the Armação on the 1st inst. through the telescope on Castle hill.

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The port officials have advised the consignees of vessels anchored in the vicinity of Moacangué and Conceição islands, to remove them at once.

An Argentine contemporary quotes a long account of the yellow-fever experiences of a British steamship captain at Santos, and heads it "Cholera at Santos." This is a sample of the moral training for which secular schools are clearly not responsible.

Telegrams have been received from Madrid and Buenos Aires stating that the applications of Admiral Custodio de Mello for belligerent rights there had been refused. It is to be inferred that the applications from the Deserto government are referred to.

Telegrams have been received at Buenos Aires to the effect that the Brazilian government has purchased the *Col. of the Morgan line*, New York, which is being fitted up as a cruiser. It was also stated that the government is in treaty for the *Rio*, a sister steamer, for the same purpose.

Will the editor of the *Diario de Noticias* do us the favor to explain why he calls this paper a "folha inglesa" using titles for the world? We can make allowances for a man who is mistaken, but after all that has been said recently on this point no such excuse can be urged.

A special correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. Charles Akers, arrived here a short time since on the R. M. S. *Zacapa*. Mr. Akers was at one time the *Times* correspondent at Buenos Aires, and is familiar with many of the questions and ideas prevalent on this coast of South America.

The morning papers continue to register the enterprises of the burglars who infest this city. We have still to hear of the first case of severe punishment which was promised these fellows, in case they were caught robbing. Evidently that proclamation was *para ingleses*.

The national cow has now rebelled against the constituted authorities. Some of the restaurateurs, whose ambition is to leave nothing in a customer's pocket with which to buy another meal, have fixed the price of milk at \$8000 per bottle, dearer than national beer and as dear as common table wine!

We will venture the assertion that if the promoters of the intended manifestation to the United States were to read the American press comments on the situation here, they would drop the scheme at once. The American press almost uniformly denounces the situation which led to this revolt.

The Vice-President on the 4th inst. issued a decree providing that the pay of soldiers who died in battle or in the government's service, shall revert to their families, who from the date of the death of the said soldiers shall draw the pay to which the deceased would be entitled, if they were alive and in service.

According to the *Putz*, Vice-President Floriano Peixoto, accompanied by various officials, visited the Ponta do Matoso maritime station on the 3rd, arriving there at 1 p.m., and remaining until after the explosion of the Ponta do Matoso powder deposit. An excellent view of the explosion was had from that point.

To the director of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia, who was authorized to distribute the 100,000 which the government by executive decree appropriated for persons who have suffered by the revolution, over 6,000 applications have already been made. He has decided to receive no more applications until he can take act on those that have already been had before him.

The American cruiser *Detroit*, Capt. W. H. Brownson, commanding, entered port on the 2nd inst. This is the *Detroit's* first commission, her final tests having occurred after receiving orders to come here. The *Detroit* is an unarmored cruiser of 2,000 tons displacement, carries two 6-inch rifles, eight 5-inch rifles, 8 Hotchkiss guns and 2 Gatlings, and is capable of steaming 19 miles an hour.

We are very much in need of a copy of the *Tempo* of the 1st or 2nd inst. It contains an article about the unhappy foreigner, showing how much that sheet appreciates him. As the foreigner is an important factor in the industrial, commercial and financial life of this country, we are interested in collecting all appreciative comments on his services from those who are indebted to him.

At a meeting of the health board to-day it was resolved that those companies who wish for sanitary inspectors can take them on board at Rio instead of at Bahia, as heretofore. The steamers, however, must have sanitary installations, and not have more than 100 third class passengers. Quarantine will count from the day the inspector goes on board—Buenos Aires *Standard*, Oct. 24.

A Madrid telegram of the 1st says that a telegram had been received from Rear-Admiral Custodio de Mello asking for the recognition of the Brazilian squadron under his command as belligerents, and that the application had been categorically refused. It is puzzling to know why the application was made by Custodio and why the Santa Catharina revolutionary government was not mentioned in the transaction.

The able and dignified defense of the interests of foreigners which appeared in the *Grêz de Notícias* yesterday morning, will not only be warmly appreciated, but it places us under a lasting debt of gratitude to the editor of that paper. We are personally deeply indebted to Dr. Ferreira de Araujo for his generous allusions to the editor of this paper—a friendly service which can not be too highly appreciated in a time like this.

On the 2nd inst. the insurgents seized one or two lighters from a German steamer which were being towed ashore under the German flag. A protest was at once lodged with the German naval vessels, and a requisition was sent to Admiral Custodio de Mello for the lighters. These were promptly delivered up, with an explanation that they were suspected of having war material on board. They contained general merchandise.

The *Putz* says that the revolutionists have placed four pieces of artillery on the island of Moacangué.

As is natural under the circumstances, the number of persons who visited the cemeteries on All Souls' Day was comparatively small.

Col. Ernesto Gomes de Carneiro has been placed in charge of the forces on the coast between Gaven, Leblon and Tijuca.

The *Putz* states that in one of the recent fights Rear-Admiral Custodio de Mello was slightly wounded with a piece of shell.

It is stated that the officer of the national guard who attempted to impress an officer of the army, has not been cashiered as was reported.

The surgeons of the German and English war vessels in this harbor visited on the 1st inst. the hospital of the national guard at the normal school.

Second Lieutenant Eduardo C. de Cavallo Pringle, who came from Macao on the steamer *Platina* without reporting to the navy department, was declared a deserter by the government on the 1st inst.

Admiral O. F. Stanton was a passenger for Southampton on the R. M. S. *Zacapa*, which left here on the 31st ult. He returns directly to Washington to answer the charge preferred against him by the Brazilian government.

It is announced, by telegraph, that Peixoto has purchased several torpedo boats in Europe to do service against the revolutionists. The boats are said to be on their way to Brazil under a British flag—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 20.

Over 6,000 applications for assistance have been made to the Misericórdia officials in the last few days. The destitution in this city and vicinity is much greater than was at first believed. Thousands have lost their employment and are entirely without resources.

Many of our readers will remember the foolish lad, Adriano do Valle, who fired a revolver one evening in June, 1889, just as the Emperor had left the Sun's Anna theatre. Among republicans this youth has ever since been honored as a hero. Imagine our surprise, then, to see him characterized in the *Putz* on the 1st as demented, and all this because it was found that he belonged to the insurgents. He was captured after having effected a landing, apparently on some mission.

A gentleman residing on the Praia do Flamengo complains to us of the persistent practice of begging among the soldiers of the national guard along that street. He says that he has been asked for money four or five times in walking from one end of the Praia to the other, and in one instance a soldier left the ranks of a patrol squad to beg. It surely is a very strange kind of military discipline which permits these abuses. We must really refer the matter to Col. Cotta, of the *Putz*.

According to advices from Santos the Italian steamer *Leila* left that port on the 23rd ult. with 40 soldiers and 30 officers for Pernambuco. The Argentine packet *Pomona* also took 180 soldiers in civilian dress for Parangará, besides receiving a quantity of provisions for Cannaia. This unforeseen dependence on foreign flags for coasting traffic, even in matters affecting the administration of the government, shows how unwise that law is which prohibits a test for the coasting traffic to the national flag. Were that law now in force, it would be impossible to carry on any traffic whatever along the coast, even to the carrying of the mails. It is to be hoped that Congress will now reconsider that law and have it either modified, or repealed.

There are some phases of character in this world which we are compelled to let alone. Language is surely incompetent either to describe them, or to denounce them. On Saturday morning last the semi-official press was rejoicing over the explosion of the Matoso powder deposit and claiming that it was the work of an emissary of the government. One of these papers called it a necessary act and expressed a hope that the heroic young patriot who undertook it had escaped with his life. Later on it was known that two British officers and two of their men had lost their lives by the explosion, while five others were wounded. At once the whole pacific started out on a new tangent, and on Sunday morning not one of them blamed the terrible calamity which the British squadron had suffered, and the explosion was unanimously ascribed to an accident. Contempt is too good an article to waste on such an exhibition.

BIRTH.

In São Paulo, on November 5th, the wife of John F. Hyland, of a son.

CRICKET.

RIO: H. M. SHIPS, *Sirius*, *Beagle* and *Racer*. This match was played on the 1st and 2nd insts. and resulted in a victory for H. M. Ships by 64 runs.

Table with columns for Innings, Names, and Runs. Includes names like H. M. Ships, E. A. S. S. R., and various batsmen and bowlers.

Table with columns for Rio, and various names and amounts. Includes names like Mr. W. Murray, Mr. E. M. Grant, etc.

BUSINESS NOTES

The Company Industrial de Ouro Preto has been fined 5,000 for an infraction of its contract for the illumination of the city of Ouro Preto. The inspector of the custom-house has been authorized to reopen the printing-office formerly established in that public department. The duties upon tobacco in Argentina have not been reduced as it was hoped. The demand for hay still continues, especially for hay for exportation, and the supply cannot meet it.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The customs receipts at Santos last month were 2,484,954,570. The customs receipts at this port last month were 6,490,182,5343 against 6,011,722,536 in October, 1892. The Federal revenue in that state last month amounted to 1,768,174,253, against 997,391,509 in the same month of 1892. Executive Decree No. 1,581, of the 31st ult., makes a deficiency appropriation of 170,000 for the Caixa da Amortização. Executive Decree No. 1,583, of October 31st, makes a deficiency appropriation of 600,000 for the department of finance. There has been an act of sale of hanging cloth during the past month, owing to the construction of sand-bag breakwaters along the water front. The Brazilian loan of 1889 was quoted at 60 1/2 on the 3rd, the day following the publication of an important dispatch in the *Times* regarding Brazilian affairs. For expenses during the present month the treasury has disbursed 1,000,000 to the auditor's office in the war department and 200,000 to the auditor's office in the navy department. The receipts of the custom-house and internal revenue office in this city for the months of September and October were 10,750,308 against 19,575,135 in the corresponding months of 1892. In response to their inquiry by cable as to the cause of the delay in remitting funds for the payment of the October interest on the Grão Pará railway bonds, Messrs. Metton, Rose & Co. have received the following cable message from the Leopoldina Railway Company at Rio de Janeiro: "In consequence of state market and disorganization of traffic we request delay 1st October payment."—*Financial Notes*, October 10th.

COMMERCIAL

Table with columns for Rio de Janeiro, November 6th, 1893. Lists values of Brazilian milreis, U.S. coins, and exchange rates.

EXCHANGE.

October 31.—The banks opened at 10 1/2 on London which business was done with a 1/2 cent spread. In general paper and in the interior the market was 1/2 cent higher. On Monday the London and Rio River Rate and Brazilian bank rates were 1/2 cent higher. The market for the market settled again, and at the close bank selling was quoted at 1 1/2 on London and 1/2 on New York. The market for the market settled again, and at the close bank selling was quoted at 1 1/2 on London and 1/2 on New York.

November 1.—Church holiday. All Saint's Day.

November 2.—Holiday.

November 3.—The banks opened at 10 1/2 on London with all of them showing an increase of 1/2 cent. About mid-day the banks closed at 10 1/2 on London. The Rio River Rate and Brazilian bank rates were 1/2 cent higher. The market for the market settled again, and at the close bank selling was quoted at 1 1/2 on London and 1/2 on New York.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table with columns for October 30 and October 31. Lists various stocks and shares with their respective prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Made January 1st, 1894.

EXPORTS.

Coffee.—The past week has been of only fair working days; but there has been no change due to new arrivals. The market has been very quiet, and thus morning the market was 1/2 cent higher. The market for the market settled again, and at the close bank selling was quoted at 1 1/2 on London and 1/2 on New York.

COMMERCIAL.

The shipments since our last report have been: 4,475 boxes for the United States, 4,475 boxes for Europe, 4,475 boxes for Cape of Good Hope, 4,475 boxes for West Coast, 4,475 boxes for Australia. The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States, 4,475 boxes; Europe, 4,475 boxes; Cape of Good Hope, 4,475 boxes; West Coast, 4,475 boxes; Australia, 4,475 boxes.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 4th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Denomination, Nominal value, Last rate, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolites, Gold Loan 1868, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last rate, Closing quotations. Lists various companies like RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, and MISCELLANEOUS.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last rate, Closing quotations. Lists various banks like Agencia do Brasil, Banco de Santos, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Name, Nominal value, Last rate, Closing quotations. Lists various hypothecary notes like Credito Real do Brasil, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last rate, Closing quotations. Lists various mills like Alliana, America Fabril, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last rate, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Agricola e Com. do Brasil, etc.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last rate, Closing quotations. Lists various railway and tramway companies like Alagoinha, Cello Frio, etc.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. LAMPORT & HOLT LINE INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO. New York:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Date. Includes Lassell (Victoria), Sirius, Mozart (Victoria), Wordsworth (Bahia and Pernambuco).

For New Orleans: Chaucer. For Valparaiso, Callao and other West Coast Ports: Belleuden.

Intended sailings from Santos for New York: J. W. Taylor, Pascal, Strabo.

For New Orleans: Chaucer. Intended sailings from Victoria for New York: Lassell, Mozart.

For Antwerp and London: Spenser. Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information apply in Santos to Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents. In Rio For cargo apply to the Broker Wm. R. McNiven.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & CO. 58, Rua 15 de Março

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails. TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1893

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes Nov 7 Nile, 10 Lagos, 24 Tamar, 28 Nile.

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks. Regular Lines of Steam Packets between Bremen—United States

Table with columns: Destination, Fare. Includes Rio-Antwerp, Bremen, Vigo, Lisbon.

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the Sta and 23rd of each month to Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen. Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents. Rua da Alfandega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

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The ORIGINAL and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the Signature, thus:—



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SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION CO., LIMITED. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro. Arawa, Coptic.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON. Due at Rio de Janeiro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO. Steamship Agents AGENTS OF THE ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS HOULDER LINE OF STEAMERS

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THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co., LIMITED. Representatives of GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London. A constant supply of fresh steam coal.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES. Recommended brands: Villanyi, Hungarian Claret, Tokay Wine. Sole Importers: Rombauer & Co.

Grande Hotel Metropole 181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181. The new extensions of this important establishment being now completed.

Brazil Postage Stamps. 60. A splendid collection of Brazilian postage stamps for sale for 100,000.

SITUATION. An Englishman with many years business experience in Brazil desires an appointment of trust in an English or American house in Rio or other city.

SITUATION WANTED. Wanted by a young Englishman lately arrived in Rio a situation in a mercantile house where English is spoken.

GOVERNESS. An English lady (179) seeks re-engagement as governess, or companion; can give a six years' reference.

BRAZILIAN POSTAGE STAMPS for sale. Collections of 45 varieties, 60, 82, 100, 120.

PETROPOLIS Pension Petropolis. Comfortable accommodations for families and single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

The Chandler & Price x x GORDON & PRESS x x and the Golding & Co. x x PEARL & PRESS x x

SEA SICKNESS. Every traveller should be provided in his sea voyages with bottle of NECTANDRA AMARA, to use against the terrible sufferings of this sickness.

NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS. For all diseases of the stomach and disorders of the bowels there is no more powerful medicine than these health-giving pills.

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, SWELLINGS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, FROST BITES.

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